EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

The Terrible Calamity That Visited Charleston on Wednesday Night.

ONE-HALF THE CITY IN RUINS

Nearly 100 Persons Killed and as Many More Injured.

-Before Many Persons had Time to Escape Their Rouses Were Tumbiing Upon Them-Fires Breaking Out at Various Points Added to the Terror of the Scene-Groups of Mon and Women Kneeling and Praying in the Streets-Almost the Entire Population Spending the Night in the Streets and Squares-The Town of Summerville Destroyed - Terrific Shocks in Columbia and Other Cities-A Night of Terror in Savannah and on Tybes Island ... Fresh Shocks Last Evening, and One Near Midnight that Throw Down More Buildings

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1 .- A succession of

earthquake shocks, more violent than any ever before known in the history of the country, has kent the entire population here in a state of terror ever since 10 o'clock last night, has caused the destruction of about one-half of the city and the loss of nearly one hundred human lives. The first shock was felt approaching at 9:50 last evening, and, before people could realize what the trouble was, they were being thrown around and their houses were falling down upon them. Every one ran screaming into the streets, and in a few seconds the city was wild with human beings. perfectly crazed with fright. The first shock, which was by far the most severe, was followed immediately by another, which increased the terror of the people. On all sides could be heard exciamations such as "My God ! save us!" "God have mercy upon us sinners!" and men and women could be seen kneeling everywhere in groups, offering up prayers. The shocks continued at intervals of half an hour. each succeeding one being less severe, until up to 10 A. M. to-day there had been ten distinct shocks. To add to the terror of the situation fires broke out in five different places scon after the first shock, and the city was soon filuminated with flames, thus leading all to believe that what was left by the earthquake would be devoured by fire. However, the Fire Department was so well divided and handled that the fires were gotten under control by daylight. From fifteen to twenty residences and stores were consumed. The night was hideous with the groans of the dying, the screams of the wounded, and the prayers of the uninjured. More than sixty persons were killed and wounded chiefly colored. Some of the fires were still burning this morning, but with no danger of spreading.

The city is wrecked, the streets are encumbered with masses of fallen bricks and tangled telegraph and telephone wires, and up to an early hour it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the city to another. Broad street presented a spectacle of the utmost horror. Even women, armed with hatchets. fought valiantly to rescue the imprisoned unfortunates. Meeting street, from Broad to Hasel, is a wreck, and is lined with homeless persons. The gas works are injured, and probably the city will be without light to-night. St. Michael's Church is shattered and the steeple will come down, likewise the steeple of St. Philip's. The steeple of the Unitarian Church has fallen. The portices of Hibernian Hall and the main station house are demolished. There is much injury to mansions on the east and south battery. The portico of the Ravenal mansion is down. Hardly a house in the city escaped injury, and many are so shaken and racked that a hard blow would bring them to the ground. Fissures in the earth are noticed from which fine sand, apparently from a great depth, exudes a sulphurous smell, and is very

The city is wrapped in gloom and business to entirely suspended. Hardly one hundred houses are occupied, the people generally remaining in the streets in tents and under improvised shelters. They will camp out to night fearing another shock. All the stores closed, and a scarcity of provisions is feared, not from a want of provisions, but because no one can be got to reach the stores to sell them. The loss by fire and earthquake cannot be accurately estimated, but can be placed safely at \$5,000,000. The loss of human life will be large, and it will take days to get at the accurate number. Charleston is now entirely isolated from the outside world.

At precisely 8:25 this morning another wave swept over the city, coming, as did the others from the southeast and going in a northwesterly direction. By that time many of the people who had been out on the public parks and open places all night had ventured into their houses to get clothing and something to eat. The approach of the shock was heralded by the usual rumbling sound, resembling distant thunder. Then it gradually approached. the earth quivered and heaved, and in three seconds it had passed, the sound dying out in the distance. This is the only wave felt since 2% A. M. It was not destructive, all the destruction having been done at 9:55 last night. The city is a complete wreck. St. Michael's and St. Philip's Churches, two of the most his toric churches in the city, are in ruins. So is Hibernian Hall. The police station and many other public buildings and fully two-thirds of the residences in the city are uninbabitable. being wrecked either totally or partially. It is impossible at this time to give a correct estimate of the casualties. It is expected that etween fifty and one hundred persons have been killed and several hundred wounded.

Two slight shocks have been felt since 8:25 A. M., and one at about 1 % P. M. Neither of them did any further destruction. Not even during Gen. Gilmour's bembardment of the city has there ever been such a deplorable state of affairs here. The city is literally in ruins and the people are living in the open squares and public parks. There is a great rush to the railroad depots to get away, but owing to the sarthquake no trains have been able to be despatched from the city. Telegraphic commuication is also cut off, with the exception of one wire of the Southern Telegraph Company, which is crowded with anxious private messages. It is impossible to depict the ruin and desolation that prevail here. Not a single piace of business in the city save a drug store, which is busy preparing prescriptions for the wounded, is open. It is impossible also to give any correct estimate of the killed and wounded, as bodies are

constantly being disinterred from the débris of wrecked houses. One undertaker who was inerviewed said that he had furnished eight coffins up to noon to-day. Many of the dead are lying unburied, principally the poorer classes of colored people, who will be buried by the county. There are not half a dozen tents in the city, and the women and children are experiencing great privations in consequence. As the night approaches most of the heads of families are trying to construct tents out of bed sheets, spare awnings, and any other material that comes to their hands. The sun is about to set upon another night of horror for poor Charleston. It is calculated that at least three-fourths of the city will have to be entirely

rebuilt if the houses are to be inhabited.

At 5 P. M. the entire population of Charleston was out in the square, prepared to undergo another night of horror. They were not disappointed. At 5:15 the usual premonitory symptom of earthquake was heard, and a few moments later another wave passed through the city. No additional damage was done, but the women and children who are lying out in the open air ran about herribly agitated. There are three or four steamers in port, including the buoy tenders, and many of the inhabitants are provided with berths on these boats. For-tunately the weather has been good, and the hardships are not so severe as they might have been. The situation, however, is becoming horrible. A community cut off from communication with the rest of the world, afflicted, and with the prospect of immediate death, is about the condition of this people. No trains have leparted or arrived here in twenty-four hours. It is said that all the railroads leading into the city are broken up. The statement is made that all the rallway tracks are twist-

ed into the shape of snakes. The effect of the earthquake can be judged by the experiences of Capt. Dawson of the News and Courier, who lives in a massive brick residence in Bull street, near Rutledge street. Capt. Dawson was in his room on the second story when the first shock occurred. The house seemed literally to turn on its axis. The first shock was followed by a second and third less severe than the first. The air was filled with the cries and shricks of women and children. From every side of that quiet neighborhood came the cry "God belo us!" "God save us!" "Oh, my God!" It was worse than the worst battle of the war. When the first agony was over it was found that the ceiling of every room in the house was cracked. the big cistern was broken apart, and the huge tank in the attic was pouring its flood of water into the bedrooms. In the pariors the statues had been wrenched from their bases and thrown to the floor. In the hall the massive samp had actually been turned around. In front of the house was a large porch, with heavy pillars and solid marble steps; all this was swept away as though it had been shaved off with a razor. And what was Capt. Dawson's experience was that of hundreds of others.

There were in all five shocks, diminishing in violence from the first. Among the casualties are the following:

Mrs. Williams jumped from the second story of her residence at the corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, and injured her spine. Mrs. E. Gailiot, colored, was struck by a brick opposite the Pavilion Hotel, and her head badly

njured. Her daughter was also badly hurt in the same way. Mrs. Robert Martin, wife of the shoe mer-

chant in Market street, was badly hurt, Mr. M. J. Lynch was desperately hurt in front of his son's store in Meeting street. A stone of great weight fell upon him and broke one of his legs, if not both. He was taken to b place of safety, dying.

Dr. Chaseae informed a reporter that he had been called away to attend to two persons who had been injured at the house of Mrs. Lazarus at 64 Hazel street. No particulars could be had. A colored woman in an unconscious condition was found in front of the market in Meeting street, while a policeman said he had seen two dead bodies in King street north of

Dr. Buist informed a reporter that there were in the City Park, at the corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, no less than twelve wounded persons who had already received his professional attention. Among them was a girl whose leg was broken.

A colored man named Charles Rivers, living at 3 King street, was struck by a falling wall near King street and the Battery and his left leg was broken below the knee. His wife, Sarah vers, was also badly wounded. Moses Brown, colored, was badly wounded on

King street by falling bricks.
One of the sons of Mrs. J. N. Robson, living on Coming street, near Cannon, is reported to have been burt by the failing of the plazza.

A very sad case was that of Mr. R. Alexander, young chemist who was crushed to death at a boarding house on Meeting street. He had just bought a small steam pleasure yacht, and took his first and last trip in it last evening.

Mr. Hammond, brother of Mr. Isaac Hammond, is thought to be fatally wounded both his hips and legs being broken, and also his left arm. He said to Mr. Pouluot that he did not know whether he jumped from the threestory window on Broat street or was thrown. He crawled from the sidewalk to the middle of the road, and on being removed uttered the most heartrending shricks.

A colored woman in Beaufain street was killed, and Isabelia Howard of Ravenel court and Mr. Heidt of Chalmers street were seriously injured.

It is reported that one of the factory girls livng at the boarding house at America and Blake streets was killed. A colored woman iving in the yard of Capt. Small's house in Bull street was instantly killed, and a colored voman was killed also in Pitt street.

The house of Mrs. Annie Torck, on Secession street, fell in and wounded her, it is thought fatally. A girl named Jessen was also injured at the same place, and it is thought she will die. Miss Mamie Palmer of 17 John street received dangerous injuries by a falling chimney.

of a piazza, and Lavinia Jacobs, colored, of Chalmers street was killed. Mr. J. C. E. Richardson, living at 12 Friend

Mr. Atheley Robson was killed by the felling

street, was seriously injured in the head by his house falling in upon him. His condition is

His colored servant was likewise dangerously hurt, several of her limbs being broken. Mr. Edmund Lively of Richmond, Va., was in front of the city hospital, when the side of a house fell on him and badly injured his back and head. He crawled from under the débris and saw some men at the store on the corner of Mazick and Queen streets, whom he

supposed to have been killed as he left them

ying on the sidewalk. He staggered on as far

as the City Hall Park and there fell completely

A mulatto man was hit on the head with a brick at 110 Tradd street and killed. Olive Nickleby, a mulatto giri, 11 years old, was killed at Judge Bryan's yard on Church street. Isaac Jenkins, colored, a wall fell on him in Cow alley and he was seriously injured. W. Prattjumped out of a window at 155 Calboun

street; leg broken. jured in the head while at his office. Elien Mitchell, a mulatto, has serious internal inuries at her residence in Judge Bryan's yard. Mrs. Raynard of St. Philip street, near the public school, fell down the steps and dis-

ocated her hip. The pephew of J. W. Oldenbuttel on East Bay is seriously injured. A colored girl in the yard of G. W. Williams, Jr., Atlantic street, is seriously injured. Susan Days was seriously injured at 6 Philadelphia street.

Mary Ann Drayton, colored, of 16 Philadel-

body and lower limbs. Kate Hamilton, colored, of 6 Philadelphia street, sustained painful injuries in the head from falling bricks. Among those who were killed were Susan Middleton, colored, and another colored woman, both of whom were crushed under the

fallen portice of the main station house. On Mary street, near Meefing, a house was shaken down, but all the inmates escaped except a little colored child named Lizzfe Frazer, who was crushed to death.

Just as the first shock came a wagon, bearing two men, was passing the corner of Reid and King streets, when the gable end of the store on that corner fell and coveren the unfortunates with the débris, one of whom was killed. It was very late when the body was extricated, and it was impossible to ascertain the person's name.

Willie Schilles, who clerks in J. W. Oldenbuttel's restaurant, was seriously injured by a cornice of the house falling on his hip. No bones were broken, but his spine is seriously

injured. James Dorn, who lives over Oldenduttel's restaurant, had his arm broken and his shoulder blade knocked out of place.

Mr. M. J. Flynn, a compositor on the News and Courier, jumped from the window of the composing room into the side alley when the first shock was felt. He sustained serious injuries about the shoulder and on the arm and At 1 o'clock this morning the body of a

colored woman was taken out from the débris at the corner of Meeting and Broad streets. It proved to be the body of Mrs. Jacob Middleton. The unfortunate woman must have been

passing just as the east wall of the building fell. About the same time two gentlemen who were hear the Pavilion Hotel heard piercing cries for help.

They went down Hazel street in the direction of the cries, and found a white man and wo-man half buried in the ruins of the Lazarus

building. They were extricated and sent to the hospital. and wounded continued. Stretchers were improvised out of shutters, doors, and loose planks and the dead ane wounded were conveyed to the open space.

Washington Park was speedly filled with impromptu stretchers, on which the dead and counded were placed. Drs. Manning, Simons, P. G. Desaussure, McDow, Ravenel, and others their power.

Owing to the demoralized condition of everything here, it is impossible to give correct facts further than this. The number of casualties has not yet been ascertained, proba-bly from 30 to 40 killed and over 100 injured. The loss to property will probably reach eight or ten million dollars. Three-fourths of the buildings in the city will have to be rebuilt. There was very little shipping in port. and none of it was injured. The disturbances have not at all affected the water in the harbor. although it is evident that all the shocks came from a southeasterly direction, and therefore from the sea. There are no signs of a tidal

ANOTHER SHOCK. 11:50 P. M.-Another shock has just passed over the city, rather more sovere than any since last night at 9:55, knocking down several

AN EDITOR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER. The following article was prepared for publieation in the News and Courier, and is telegraphed almost in the writer's own words:

"While engaged in his usual duties in the second-story room of the News and Courter office at the time of the first shock, the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to come from the office below, and which was supposed for a moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as

an iron safe or a heavily laden truck, over the floor. Accompanying the sound there was a perceptible tremor of the building, not more marked, however, than would be caused by the passage of a street ear or dray along the street. For perhaps two or taree seconds the occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then by swift degrees, or perhaps all at once, it is difficult to say which, the sound descence in volume, the tremor became more decided, the ear caught the rattle of window sasies, gas fixtures, and other loose objects. The men in the office, with perhaps a simultaneous flash of re-ollections of the slisturbance of the Fr day before, gianned hurriedly at each other and sprang to their feet with startled questions and answers—What is that? Eart quake?—and then all was bewilderment and contusion.

Then the long roil despended and screen dinto an awill roar that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around. The tremor was now a rude, rapid quiver that agitated the whole lefty, strong-wailed building as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power with intent to fear its joints as under and scatter its stones and bricks airond, as a tree casts its o'er ripened fruit before the breath of the gaic. There was no intermission in the vitoration of the mighty subterran-an engine. From the first to the last it was a continuous jar, only adding force at every moment, and as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestation it seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of numan hands could possibly survive the shocks. The floors were heaving under foot, the surrounding walls and partitions visibly swayad to and fro, the errash of failing masses of stone and torick and mortar was heard overhead, and without the terrible roar filled the ears and seemed to fill the mind and heart, dazing perception, bewildering thought, and for he work in a decidering that how which you beind your breath in dreadil antiquation of immediate and crued death, you felt from t

of her husband, who valuly tries to scothe her, while he carries her into the open space at the street corner, where present safety seems assured; there a wo han lies on the pavement with upturned face and outstretched limbs, and the crowd nasses her by for the time, not pausing to see whether she be alive or dead. "A sadden light flares through a window overlooking the street; it becomes momentarily brighter, and the cry of "Fire!" resounds from the multitude. A rush is made toward the spot. A man is seen doubled up and helpless against the wails. But at this moment, somewhere out at sea, overhead, deep in the ground, is heard again the low, ominous roll which is already too well known to be mistaken. It grows louder and nearer, like the grows of a wind beast, swiftly suproaching his prey; and is forgotten again in the frenzied rush for the orea space, where alone there is hope of security, faint though it be. The thil buildings on either hand blot out the skies and the stars, and seem to overlang every foot of ground between them; their shattered cornices and copings the tops of their frowning walls, seem piled from both sides to the centre of the street. It seems that a touch would now send the shartered masses left standing down upon the people below, who look up to them, and shrink together as the tremor of the certhquake again passes under them, and the mysterious reverberations swell and roll along like some infernal drum beat summoning them to die, and it passes way, and again is experienced the

biessed feeling of deliverance from impending estamity, which it may well be believed evokes a mute but earnest offering of mingied prayer and thanksgiving from every heart in the

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

ong. Again, far along the street and up from the "Again, far along the street and up from the alloys that lead into it on either side, is heard that chorus of wailing and lamentation which, though it had not ceased, was scarcely noticed a moment before. It is a draudful sound, the sound of helpless, horror-stricken humanity; old and young, the strong and the feeble all ke, where all are so feeble, cailing for help from their fellow creatures and raising their anguished voices in polition to Heaven for mercy, where no human ald could avail, it is not a scene to be described by any mortal tongue or pen. It is not a scene to be forgotten when once it has been witnessed, and when the witness has shared all its danger and feels all its agony.

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"The first shock occurred at seven minutes of 10, as was indicated this morning by the public clocks, the hands on all of which had stopped at that fateful hour, as though to mark the end of time for so many who had heard the preceding hour pealed forth by St. Michael's chimes without a thought but of long and happy life. The second shock, which was but a faint and crisp echo of the first, was felt eight minutes lator. As it passed away the writer started homeward to find the scenes enacted on Broad street, around the News and Courier office, repeated at every step of the way. St. Michael's steenle towered high and white above the gloom, seemingly uninjured. The station house, a massive brick luiding across the street, had apparently lost its roof, which had failen around it. A little further on, the roof of the portice of the Hiberman Hail, a handsome building in the Grecian style, had crashed to the ground, carrying down part of the massive granite pilliars with it. All the way up Meeting street, which, in respect of its general direction and importance, may be called the Broadway of Charleston, the roadway was pilled with debris from the tops of the which, to carry out the comparison above indicated, occupies the position of Stewart's up-town store in New York, the third shock was left, about ten minutes after the second, and, of course, caused the greatest alarm in that neighborhood, as elsewhere. At Marion square, ourresponding exactly with Union square, New York, a great crowd had colected, as even the edges of the wide spaces embraced in it could not be reached by the nearest buildings in the event of their fall. From this crowd, composed of men, women, and children of both races, arose hiersand collected, as even the edges of the wide spaces embraced in it could not be reached by the nearest buildings in fl the power under the seas and under the land to give a thought to the new terror, though it had threatened his own home and many homes

had threatened his own home and, many homes in the doomed city.

The crowds poured in from every direction to the square just described, as though it had been indeed a charmed circle, and life depended on passing within its grassy bounds. Street cars, carriages, and other vehicles were ranged in lines on the streets surrounding the square, while the horses stood as though sniffling the ground in anxious inquiry. The colored people everywhere were loud and unceasing in their declamations of alarm, in the singling of bymns, and in fervent appeals for God's mercy, in which appeals, God knows, many a proud heart who heard them arising in the night, and in the hour of His wondrous might, devoutely and humbly and sincerely joined. Danger brings all of us to the level of the lowliest.

"These were no distinctions of place or

"Until long after midnight the streets were filled with fugitives in sight of their homes. Through the long hours that followed few were the eyes even of childhood that were closed in sleep. Charleston was full of those who watched for the morning, and never in any city in any land did the lirst gray shades that mark the approach of dawn appear so beautiful and so welcome to eyes as they appeared to the thousands of people who hailed them this morning from the midst of the countiess wrocked homes in our thrice scourged, but still patient, still brave, still hopeful, still beautiful city by the sea."

The compositors of the Ners and Courier decline to work to-night, expecting fresh sheeks of earthduake, and the paper cannot therefore issue to-morrow.

THE STRICKEN CITY. THE STRICKEN CITY.

Charleston is a city of which visitors from New York almost invariably form a favorable opinion. It has its Battery—a pretty, sea-walled park where the two rivers between which the town lies come together. Some of its buildings still bear the scars of hard knocks suffered in the bombardment of the town in civil war times. The business part of the city has the appearance of being a little too big for the business done there, and there is a comis-rable abundance of elbow room. The street cars that lingle leisurely through the lovel streets are drawn by the roundest and sleekest horses seen anywhere in street-car service. In the lingle leasuresy through the lovel streets are drawn by the roundest and sleekest horses seen anywhere in street-car service. In the residence part of the town there are aimost no continuous rows of dwellings. Each house stands by itself, and there is sufficient room between houses, even in the more crowded pares of the town, for side verandss, two storied and vine covered. The harber in front of the town is broad, and there is nothing to shut off the view of the cean. The water is shallow, and gets a faintly yellowish tint from the banch sand that has been wasned in by currents unfortunately produced by the jotties. Steamshipmen are of the opinion that if the jotties could be removed the natural currents would be restored, and the harbor washed out to the depth it had in blockade-running days. On the northeast side of the harbor Sulivan's Island beach has been built up within the past few years with cottages till it locks almost like another city. Historic Fort Sumter looks not at all as it does in the war pictures of a quarter of a century ago, it has been banked with sand till the walls are hidden and

in the mast few years with costsacs till it looks almost like another city. Historic Fort Sumter looks not at all as it does in the war pictures of a quarter of a century ago. It has been banked with sand til the walls are hidden, and though it doesn't look formidable, is said to be as near impregnable to shot as any fortification in the world.

The city is on a peninsula, formed by the confluence of the rivers Ashiey and Cooper, the former of which flows on the west, the latter on the east side of the town. For several miles above their places of meeting the two rivers run nearly parallel, wildening as they approach the soa, thus gradually narrowing the peninsula on which the city stands. The city is built on low, level ground, and at first, to a person approaching by water, seems to rise out of the sea. It stands at the head of a handlocked harbor, about seven miles northwest from the opening into the Atlantic. The average width of the harbor is two miles, the inner harbor being rather more than a mile wide.

The corporate limits of the city extend from the Battery, or White Point Garden, at the extreme southern point of the poninsula, to an arbitrary line on the north about three miles above. The White Point Garden is a popular pleasure resort for the Charleston people. It is laid out with walks and trees, and as it is the highest ground in the city, affords the less view to be had of the harbor. Around the grounds are fine private residences. The city covers a large area. Because the prevailing wind is from the south, the dwelling houses have wide plazzas on their southern sides, when practicables.

The atreets cross nearly at right angles. The two principal stroets, king and Meeting, run north from White Point Garden, almost parallel, but converge so that they nearly intersect at the city line. The cross streets, running east and west, are generally narrow. On King street are the principal stores of the city, whie on Meeting street the principal hotels are situated. Ruledge street, running north and south

almost all of the residence streets, is well shaded by orange, maple, and olm trees. The house of the city are nearly all of brick, many of them being very handsome structures although they are rarely more than two stories they are rarely more than two stories high. There are many of wood but compara-

tively few of stone. There is a pleasing want of uniformity in the buildings.

There are lew public aguares in the city, such as there are being small. The largest besides White Point Garden are Marion Square and the Celonial Common and Lake. The principal public buildings are the City Hall, on the corner of Broad and Meeting streets; the Orphan House, standing in the midst of spacious grounds; the Roger Hospital, on Queen street, and the Citadel is owned by the State. It was seized by the Pederal Government in the war, but re-tored afterward. It is now used as a State military academy. Although the eldest religious or ganization is that of St. Peter's Church, the old-st church building in the city was St. Michael's, erected in 1752. Its chime of belis was brought from Engiand before the Revolution. At the time of that war it was sent back to England for safety, and it took a third and, so far, land sea voyage when that war came to an end. The church, which was destroyed by the earthquake, stood on Meeting street below Broad. Its interior had not been altered since it was built. It was lighted by small windows, and square, high-backed pews, and oreented a very quaint appearance. Adjoining St. Peter's Church is a graveyard, where ite Calhoun. Pinckney, Galsden, and Rutledge, with many loss renowned.

The business part of the town centres at the process of the read Househ space of the street with a prick of the country of th

Pinckney, Garladen, and Rutledge, with many less renowned.

The business part of the town centres at the crossing of King and Hasell streets, The shipping interest, however, is to be found on the east side, where at well-built wharves and piers many vessols are constantly to be found. About a mile and a half from White Point Garden, on the east side, is the depot of the North-eastern and the South Carolina railroads. To the north of that point on both sides of the city, were large swamps, which have been city, were large swamps, which have been

the north of that point on both sides of the city, were large swamps, which have been drained and filled up to meet the demands of an increasing population. The city, although low, is well drained, and has an abundant supply of water.

The approach to the city from the sea is defended by four forts—Fort Moultrie on the right, on Sullivan Island: Fort Sumter to the left, on a shoal, and Castle Pinckney and Fort Ribley almost in front of the city. Charleston is said to be the only city on the Atlantic coast from which a direct view of the ocean can be obtained, the water view of all other cities being confined to their barbors.

Charleston is the seat of a Bishop of both the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic churches. The city has a population of about 50,000 people.

SIXTEEN SHOCKS IN COLUMBIA.

The Ground Rose and Fell Like the Waves of the Sen-A Town Destroyed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1 .- There were sixteen distinct shocks of earthquake here last night and up to 5 o'clock this morning. The first shock was fearful, and houses were shaken as though made of pasteboard. It seemed as though everything must topple. The rumbling in the earth was borrifying in the extreme. The ground rose and fell like the waves of the peean. People rushed wildly from their houses into the streets. Some sprang from windows and were injured. The experience of those in buildings was that of being rocked as though in a ship at sea. Many of the most substantial buildings were shaken to their foundations. were stopped and bells were rung. Five min-utes after the first shock the second came, and ton minutes later a third. Other shocks tollowed until 1:05 A. M., when the eighth shock was felt, and this one lasted for a minute and a half. Very little sleep was had by any of the half. Very little sleep was had by any of the inhabitants of Columbia last night. The negroes thought the end of the world had come, and they had brayer meetings on the street corners. Many chimneys toppied over and fell, and two rooms in the Governor's mansion were wrecked. There were numbers of cases of nervous prostration, and doctors were in demand to compose the frightened people. One lady was prematurely delivered by the shock. Two shocks were fell this morning, one at 8% and another about an hour later. The tremor of the earth made one feel while waking like a man just off of a sea voyage, imparting a staggering gait. All communication was cut off with Charleston until 9 o'clock this morning, when the Southern Telegrap's Company's line was opened, and the terrible news came that the city had been nearly demoished and that nearly 100 lives had been lost. might, devotiely and humbly and sincerely joined. Danger brings all of us to the level of the lowliest.

"There were no distinctions of place or power, bride or caste, in the assemblages that were gathered together in Charleston on Thesday hight. It was a curious spectacle to look back upon. It is a good one to remember for white and black alike. There were instances of unsellish devotion, of kind and loving regard between master and aervant, mistress and maid in the presence of a common ill, and of threatened ruin, that showed, as nothing else could show, how strong is the rie that bin is our white people and our black people to gether; and this losson of the dread visitor we may hope, too, will never be forgotten.

"Arrived at his home, the writer found the same scenes of distraction and wreck which marked nearly every other home in the city. All the houses in the neighborhood had suffered seriously, and streets, yards, and gardens were filled with the falson chimneys and fragments of walls, while the walls that were left stinding were brought out to bottom, and were badly shattered in every instance. Women and children, roused from sleep or interrunced in this receiving jursuits by the sound of the ruin being effected above and around them, rushed out into the streets and huddled together awalting the end, whatever it might be. Invalids were bought out so thought was given to transures I the brought out.

This time the resource of a common the rouse of walls, while the walls that were left stinding and the terribine news cannot around them, rushed one feel while washing a star-gering gait. All communication was cut off which therefore her the shock until the earth made one feel while washing it is met to make the filled with the falson of the dread with the falson of the resource of a common the filled with the falson of the dread with the falson of the remain the city. All the houses in the neighborhood had suffered as rejoint of the filled with the falson of the remains the control of the remain with the f

FOURTEEN SHOCKS IN BEAUTORT. Augusta, Ga., Sept. 1.—A telegram to the Chronicle says last night was a night of terror in Beautort. Seventien shocks of earthquake occurred during the night. A 19:50 last night the town was thrown into a state of terror and

exchement by a general shaking of houses all over town. Tops of chimneys were shaken, clock-stopped, merors and netures were torn from fastenings, and things were shaken up generally. This was followed by other shocks at regular intervals of five minutes until eleven shocks had occurred. Then all was quiet until 1:10, when four more slight shocks foll wed each other in quick succession. Again at 4:40 this mering another severe shock occurred. Everybody rushed into the streets at the first shock and there remained all might, Few, if any, sie.4. The negro church bells were tolled and thousands of colored people congregated there and remained in prayer all night. excuement by a general staking of l

NORTH CAROLINA SHAKEN. Severe Shocks in Askeville, Ruleigh, New

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1 .- At 92 o'clock ast night a rumbling like that of the running of heavy machinery in the basement of the houses was heard, and it was instantly followed by a rattling of windows and furniture. Those who had retired, and even those sleeping, were aroused and rushed frightened from their houses into the streets. Terror-stricken men, women, and children, in night dress, crowded the streets in a moment, some carrying their babes not yet awakened. Heavier grew the rumbling, and as buildings becan to shake and walls to vibrate, the streets and open places were sought by the rushing crowds. The earth trembled, and bells tolled in the church towers, and the people in consternation prayed, or stood dazed in the streets. A number of ladies fainted. The negroes began a religious meeting in one of the churches, which was kept up all night. At about 11 o'clock another shock was felt, but not as alarming as the first. At 1 o'clock there was another shock, and the last shock eams at daylight. None of the three later distantances
were anything like so great as the first, but at
loclock a sound like that of distant heavy
cannonading was heard. No buildings were
shaken down, but it seems wonderful that they
escheed. Pictures fell from their places on
the wails, lamps were displaced, and chandeliers swung to and fro.

At Weav-ruille, eight miles north of this city,
a congregation starbeded and some wemen
and children were injured. The services, however, were continued, and the anxious seat waer, wiled with pentents. Near Wynesydle, 30
milles to the westward several chilmneys were another shock, and the last shock came at dayer wided with penitents. Near Wovnesville, 30 miles to the wostward, several chimneys were

er-wied with pentents. Near W variaville, 30 miles to the wastward several chimneys were thrown down by the shoot. At Charlotte, 80 miles east, two hauses were shaked down, and a number of buildings upured.

Ralkian, Sept. 1.—The excitement here over the earthquake is unprecedented. Nothing clee is talked of. There were shocks at 9:30, 10:04, 10:30 P. M., and 12:55, 4:15, and 8:30 A. M. The last three were stight. The news from Newberne is that fearful shock was feit there at 10 o'clock last night. Buildings were violently shaken for a minute, and clocks were stopped. No damage was done. In Durham the shock lasted a few seconds and caused much alarm, but no damage was done. In Fayetteville four distinct shocks were felt, beginning at 9:30. The first shock, which was very severe, rang bells, knocked down chimnes tops, and threw a child from the best to the floor. The fright and excitement were unparalleled. People ran through the streets screaming and praying. Hurdly any persons siept stail during the night. siept at all during the night.

This afternoon at 5:16 o'clock there was a very decided shock of earthquake in Raleigh.

places socking safety, chimners were demolished and the döbris fell into the streets with a crask, adding to the fright of the floeing people. Several persons were struck by falling bricks, but no one was seriously injured by them. Two women in different parts of the city jeaped from second story windows and suffered broken bones. One of the women had a babe in her arms, but it escaped uninjured. At intervals of two or three minutes after the first shock other shocks, almost as severo, were felt and added to the terror and uncertainty of the situation.

The first shock of the structure in the city of its occupants. In the composing room in the slxth store, in the composing of the intervent of the structure, now the finest in the city, as the structure, and the direct line to Charleston and the North was not recovered until late this afternoon. One press wire, however, was restored during the night, said the direct line to Charleston and the North was not recovered until late this afternoon. One press wire, however, was restored during the night, said will be considerable. On Broughton structures.

At two hegre churches revival services were in progress when the first shock was felt. A stampede followed. One negress fell dead from fright, frothing at the mouth. Several others faunted and were swerely injured by being trampled on by the fleeing congregation. At one interpretation of the super portion of a totars faunted and were swerely injured by being trampled on by the fleeing congregation. At one hight, and were sw sinking, and scrambled over the sides on to the wharves or into small boats.

Specials from all parts of the State narrate exteriences similar to those in Savannah, though the shocks in most instances do not appear to have been as severe as in this city. In Darien a small house collapsed, At 5 o'clock this afternoon another shock was felt here and in other small towns near here. In Augusta two slight shocks were felt at 7:59 and 9:20 this morning, and another at 5 this afternoon.

FIRSH SHOCKS.

FRESH SHOCKS. Three additional slight shocks of earthquake nave been felt here to-night, and at midnight

utmost excitement prevails. People are again camping in the streets,

fearing that their buildings will fall on them.

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Antequera, near Malaga, Spain, yesterday. The inhabitants fled panic-stricken from the town. There was no loss

of life.

Matra, Sept. 1.—The Captain of a steamer just arrived here reports that on Aug. 30, when his ship was fourteen miles to the north of the island of Gaitra, of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, he noticed that the highest peak on the eastern end of the island was in a state of the captain and the control of the stand was in a state of the captain and the captain like.

eastern end of the island was in a state of erruption, ejecting smoke from a crater like Mount Eina.

SMYRNA, Sept. 1.—Several well-defined shocks of earthquake were felt here between 10 and 12 o'cicek iast night. No ismage was done.

ATHENS, Sept. 1. The damage caused by the earthquakes at Filiatra amounts to about \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK'S SHARE IN THE EVENT. The Shock Too Slight to Affect the Selamograph-Interest in Charleston's Fate.

The effects of the earthquake in New York and hereabouts were very inconsiderable in comparison with the havor in Charleston and the alarm that was produced in several cities in the South. Only a small proportion of the wellers in this town knew that there had been an earthquake shock till somebody told them or they read about it. The instruments in the Central Park Observatory for recording vibrations of the earth's crust were not affected by Tuesday evening's disturbance, though he line red line under the point of the seismograth plainly indicated the wavering of the earth it the shock of Aug. 10, 1884, and when Flood Rock was blown up the red line went haif an inch to one side. Prof. Paniel Draper of the Observatory was in Washinaton on Tuesday. His assistant, Mr. Alfred Ganum, said yesterday that the instruments told no story whatever of the disturbance.

But there was great anxiety in town yesterday on the part of all who have relatives or friends or business interests in Charleston, The news prieted yesterday morning said that there had been no communication with Charleston since the earthquake shock, that the railread at the nearest point to the city from which any word had been obtained was submerged, and that it was feared some terrible calamity and befallen the city. This suspense was sufficient to bring a throng of persons to the doors of the Western Union building, at Broadway and Dec street, early yesterday morning. The officials of the company, however, could give very little information. The sixteen wires of the company running into Charleston along the lines of the Northeastern and the South Carolina railroads were down, and the line between Charleston and Augusta was inoperative. A few strangling measures were received over a wire of the Southern Te-cyranh Company, which is controlled by the Western Union. Along toward 10 o'clock this message was received over a wire of the Southern Te-cyranh Company, which is controlled by the Western Union. Along toward 10 o'clock this message was received over a wire of the Southern Te-cyranh Company, which is controlled by the Western Union. Along toward 10 o'clock this message was received over the solitary wire:

The streets of thistores on are it chaded with fallen buildings, belgraph roles and tangled wires. It is allowed imposition to get from one part of r they read about it. The instruments in the Central Park Observatory for recording vibra-

This announcement produced the greatest excitement among inquirers and despended the general anxiety. The General Superintendent of the Western Union immediately telegraphed for operators and linemen to get into Charlesion at all bozards. The messages were sent to Augusta, Wilmington, and Savannah, and Superintendent Tree at Richmond was instructed to take his gang of linemen to the unfortunate city. They were told to go by train, hand cars or wagons, any way, only get there. Later instructions were to establish an office at Ashley Junction, six miles from Charlesion, where eight of the sixteen wires of the company had been burched.

Then came the following descatches:

A non-dates (de finite with despatches).

W. LAINGTON, N. U.—The train lespatches of the Coast
line says the section insier, twelve in les from that asine from the first that the shock smoothed the bridge over it.
that takes. A colored man who live four inles from
Charleston, rejorts that the water tanks were over
idrams, and first stead seams were opened in the earth, om which bolling water flowed in the earth, there is great loss of life.

Awarer, da. We can get only as far as it. e can get only as far as it Stephens, north of Charleston. It is reported

that the city has been submerged by a tidal wave, and that there has been a terrible loss to life and property. Chantagrox.—It is impossible as yet to get anything like a full account of the dainage done to the city, but sensational reports from unauthorized sources amount not be believed. This main station house. City Hail, Hiberman Hall, St. Michael's Church, and many chapubile buildings have been destroyed, and many require severely injured.—Hend street presents a specially a full with the men to rescue the unfortunates who had been imprisoned in the ruins. Seeings street from Read to tiaget, is a complete wrack. Many buildings have been destroyed in the ruins. Seeings street from Read to tiaget, is a complete wrack. Many buildings never the control. It is impressible to estimate the loss in the and property. Up to 100 clock this morning ten distinct shocks had been felt.

This was seen to from Chanlaston, by ware off.

erry. Up to 10 o'glock this morning ten distinct shocks had been felt.

This was sent from Charleston, by way of Richmond, by the Southern Tolegraph Company:

At precisely 8:25 A. M. another wave awapt over the city, commag, as the other did, from the southeast, and going in a northwesterist direction. By that time the people who tast been out in the public parsa and open places all night had, many of them, ventured lint their houses to get cinting and something to eat. The approach of the quake was heralded by the usual rumbing sound, resembling distant thunder. Then it gradually approached. The earth quivered and in three seconds it had passed, the sound sylne out in the distance. This the only wave felt since 2.3 time A. M. It was not destructive. All the destruction was done at 9:55 last

atructive. All the destruction was used.

The city is a complete wreck. St. Michael's Church and St. Phillip's Church, two of the most historic churches in the city, are in ruins, as is also Hibernian Hall, the police station, and many other public buildings. Fully two-thirds of the residences in the city are included their companions. ings. Fully two-thirds of the residences in the city are unturbabilitable.

It is impossible at this time to give a correct estimate of the casualities. It is expected that between 5) and 100 persons have been killed and several hundred wounded. At the time of the first shock first broke out in five different pieces in the city. About twenty bouses were destroyed by the flames.

Scarcely 100 houses in the city are occupied at this time, the people being all encamped in the onen places. All the stores are closed and a scarcity of provisions is feared, not from want of privisions, but because no one can be got to reach the stores.

All the stores are closed and a scarcity of provisions and feared, not from want of provisions, but because no can be got to reach the stores.

The Western Union Company could not say yesterday when it would have quick and direct communication with Charleston. All messages were taken subject to delay. The company will forward free of charge subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in the wrecked city.

Mr. Sink, night manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, said late last evening that, while the company had but one wire running into Charleston, there was work for fifty wires. The single wire connected Charleston with Augusta. It had been broken, like all the rest, and had been repaired by dint of great labor. The Southern Press Association had another wire tapping the fated city, and a railway wire had all it could do in carrying railway messages.

The great trouble is in the City of Charleston itsef. The streets are impassable, and the wires and poles consequently cannot be restored until the debris is cleared away, which in the present period of panic is out of the question. The telegraph men is Charleston appear to have lost their heads, and have so far done little to remedy the wholesale destruction of the wires. What has been accomplished in the way of requiring the wires has been done by outsiders. The restoration of their confidence in the earth's stability is necessary before the recopie of Charleston atom by outsiders. The restoration of their complete communication with the rest of the country.

complete communication with the rest of the country.

There was considerable concern for the safety of the steamships of the Charleston line. The steamship Delaware arrived in Charleston on Tuesday morning. She took the following passengers from this city:

**Cipier Naloon—E. Van Brunt, booked for Jacksonville
E. E. Gurner, and J. L. Bruch, for St. Augustine: E. M. S. E. Gurner, and J. L. Bruch, for St. Augustine: E. M. S. E. Gurner, and J. L. Bruch, for St. Augustine: E. M. S. E. Gurner, J. E. Bay, J. K. Blackman, R. Molineaux, E. Ronertson, T. W. Dunkins, L. M. Dunten, T. F. Fivnu, Robert Flynn, S. S. Buist, Mr. Steers, Shelton Colling, and R. B. Rood, for Cuarcaton; J. H. Glover and W. McCline for Palakas, H. T. Beinnier for Orlando, Fordiat T. J. Fettingill for Fampa, Florida.

Louer Saloon—Charles Keie, for Orlando, T. J. James Dooley and Mr. Dooley, F. and H. Pasquil and Louis sorg for Charleston.

**Deck Pussengers—L. W. Schroeder, John Auslin, A. Pasquil and A. Schlamp for Charleston, and F. H. Haskett for Jacksonville.

Late in the afternoon the company received the following despatch from W. A. Courtenay, the agent in Charleston: Disastrous earthquake here last night, our steamers Delaware and Virginia and wharves escaped any injury

Delaware and Virginia and wharves escaped any injury however.

It is not known whether any of the Delaware's passengers are among the killed and hurt. News of the earthquake did not deter sixty passengers from sailing for Charleston sixty passengers from sailing for Charleston by yesterday's steamer, the City of Columbia. The City of Palatka, which runs between Charleston and Palatka, Fla., in connection with the company's steamers, sailed from Charleston on Tuesday morning, and the City of Atlanta leit Charleston for this city on the same day.

Evans, Bail & Co. have a line of sailing packets between this city and Charleston. The Thomas P. Bail and two other vessels of the company are in Charleston harbor, Mr. Bail said that he had received no word from the firm's agents, William Rouch & Sons.

The City of Savannah of the Ocean Steamship Company sailed hence for Savannah on Tuesday afternoon, and couldn't have got further than off Cape May when the earthquake occurred.

quake occurred.

The bulletin boards on the Maritime Ex-change were surrounded all day. This private nessage was also posted: Mr. Hanckel of the Cotton Exchange says he received a messace from a friend in Charleston to-day, which read as follows: "All well at home after the earth-junke."

Measrs. L. & H. Furchgott of Charleston are members of the large dry goods house of Kohn. Furchmut & Benedict of Charleston and Jack-Furchgott & Benedict of Charleston and Jacksonville. They have an office in this city at 335 Broadway. The brothers Furchgott manage the house in Charlestown, and their families are now there. The brothers are in New York, having left Charleston about ten days York, having left Charleston about ten days ago. They are naturally very much concerned for the safety of their families, and yesterday they tried in vain to establish telegraphic communication with them. Mr. Herman Furchgott said vesterday that he and his brother lost heavily by the tornado which did such damage in Charleston last year, but the thought of possible pecuniary loss now was entirely out of mind, in their apprehension for the safety and welfare of their wives and children.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY SHAKEN UP Effects of the Enribquake Shocks in Many Cittes and Towns.

In Dennison, O., a meeting broke up in a panic. In Canton, O., four shocks were felt, the motion being from north to south. In Schenectady, N. V., many persons were made sick or from two to three hours. The shocks were slight in Macon, Ga., and vicinity, and no damage to property is reported.

Three or four persons only have been found in New Orleans and vicinity who felt the shock. In Alexandria, Va., people ran into the streets in their night clother, houses shook, and clocks were stopped. Throughout southwestern Virginia and East Tennesses there were severe shocks, listing from three to five In some towns in Delaware lamps were overturned in some of the dwellings. In Wilmington the shocks were very sight, III, the shock rittled and shock articles in dwellings, and swayed business buildings alightly north and south.

In Hamilton, O., boarders in hotels ran from their rooms in fruht, and walls were said to have swayed one and a haif notice. and a hart inches.

In Jacksonville, Ill., buildings vibrated from east to west, tables and other articles tipped, and people were

greati) frightened.
An earthquake shock lasting half a miouto, was feit in London, tint, on Wednesday night. It made windows rattle and thors trembio.

After resident the nows of the carthquake, the residents of Poughacquist have compared notes and decided that they fet the shock. In Greenville, Ill., there were lively shocks at inter-vals of ab at hair a minute, and buildings were rocked, but no damage was done. out no damage was done.
In Vickshurg, Miss., the City Hall, a very frait building, rocked so violently that the

In Cattletsburg and Ashland, Kv., and in Huntington, W. Va., people rashed out of their indices with children, screening fearing that the house we're falling.

The singles were left throughout Florida as far south as Barton. Thes were quite towers in Jacksonstile, baginning at \$2.7, surface, and string about 30 seconds.

wais.
All regulator checks and the town clock in Columbus,
Miss, were stopped by the cartinguiste, and the authori-tion toley upled to Mobile Yesterday morning for the
time of day.

In Harrisonburg, Va., two distinct shocks of earth-

dropped their sticks and prepared to run, but the shock was ever before they get started.

The Washington Monument was not affected by the shicks, except that the unit consists of the structure inward the centre of the warth seems to have been arrested, or rather reversed since the last observation, as the position compared with that on any 1 is one two-thousand part of a foot higher.

In Murphy shorough, it, brick walls shock, hanging lamps were set swittering like pentitions, and the first held in the four that one that a minute. A harkener stodenty felt as if he was drock and cling to his tar counter. Some persons were affected with great usitast. There were two distinct shocks, lasting about a minute.

In this transal minute, the persons imagined that they were sick, and many the not counter from the transal minute.

In this transal violentity with three distinct viprations, the large cases was atopen, and mirrors were broken, the integer cases was atopen, and infrom were sink and severe started the two transactions, the large cases was atopen, and infrom ware shoulding raised violentity with three distinct viprations, the large cases was atopen, and infrom ware shoulding raised violentity, and the remarkation were also severe, dishes being threw from uniform the Court street the practicular strength the old armore building the Court street the practicular strength and articles from uniform to the northern part of the oily lights were put out an and better broaden in the drug atores. In some parts of the city the shocks were not felt at all.

Fair weather, slightly warmer, winds shift-